AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A method for making an emulsion (41) from at least two liquids ~~considered to be immiscible~~, said liquids constituting a dispersed phase (40) and a dispersing phase (44), comprising:

forcing said dispersed phase (40) through a porous body (24) into the dispersing phase (44), wherein ~~said porous body (24) is made directly to vibrate by excitation of a mechanical, electrical or magnetic type, and the porous body (24) has a better affinity with the dispersing phase (44) than with the dispersed phase (40)~~ an excitation system (251) makes the porous body (24) vibrate by applying vibrations directly to said porous body (24).

2. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the dispersing phase (44) circulates at an exit surface of the porous body (24).

3. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the emulsion (41) is recirculated in the porous

body (24), which becomes loaded with the dispersed phase (40) during the method.

4. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein frequencies and/or power of the vibrations are controlled.

5. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein an emulsifier is added to at least one of the two phases (40, 44).

6. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the dispersed phase (40) is forced through the porous body (24) under controlled conditions of temperature, pressure, flow rate, composition and agitation.

7. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the dispersing phase (44) circulates at a surface of the porous body (24) under controlled conditions of temperature, pressure, flow rate, composition and agitation.

8. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a wave in a microwave frequency range, which causes heating of the porous body (24), is superimposed on an excitation at frequencies which generate the vibrations of the

porous body.

9. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said emulsion (41) forms cosmetic, dermopharmaceutical or pharmaceutical products.

10-19. (canceled)

20. (new) The method as claimed in claim 1, in which said excitation system is a mechanical excitation system (251).

21. (new) The method as claimed in claim 20, in which the mechanical excitation system (251) acts in traction and in compression perpendicularly to the axis of the porous body (24), which is cylindrical.

22. (new) The method as claimed in claim 20, in which said mechanical excitation system (251) comprises two transducers (29, 29') which are fixed to ends (43) of the porous body (24) and are connected to an alternating current source (4), said transducers (29, 29') being formed from a piezoelectric material.

23. (new) The method as claimed in claim 22, in which each transducer (290, 290') has a support means (291) fixed to a case (23), said case (23) surrounding at least the porous body

(24) in a leak-tight fashion so as to define an external cavity (21) into which said porous part (24) opens, said support means (291) having a recess (52) in which one end (43) of the porous body (24) is positioned, said support means (291) having at least one pair of radial holes (293a, 293b), each pair containing a piezoelectric element (294) in one hole and a resilient application means (295) in the other hole of the same pair (293a, 293b), in order to keep the piezoelectric element (294) bearing against the porous body (24), the holes (293a, 293b) in each pair being diametrically opposite.

24. (new) The method as claimed in claim 23, in which the supports means (291) has two pairs of holes (293a, 293b), the two pairs of holes (293a, 293b) being arranged in perpendicular directions, and the two piezoelectric elements (294) are supplied with signals that are offset by one combination with prestressing springs (295), cause displacement of the porous body (24) in an overall circular trajectory.

25. (new) The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the porous body (24) has a better affinity with the dispersing phase (44) than with the dispersed phase (40).

26. (new) The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the emulsion obtained has a drop size less than 300 nm.